

GE Hurls Cops, Scabs at Syracuse Pickets

By ELIHU S. HICKS

SYRACUSE, N.Y., May 27.—The General Electric Co. here has for the past three days waged a brutal drive to break the eight-week strike of its 7,000 production workers at its Electronics Park plant.

In face of the dogged determination of the strikers, members of Local 320, of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, the company on Friday ordered 4,000 unorganized non-production workers to smash through the picket lines and return to work this week. The plant had been closed since April 6. With the help of 200 Onondaga County deputy sheriffs and newly recruited special deputies, more than 1,000 of the non-union workers answered the bosses' call, leaving in their wake dozens of injured strikers.

On Monday morning, several hundred returning non-strikers were met by a strong picket line, barring the entrances. Many of the salaried workers were persuaded to return home. Others, driving their cars into the picket lines, knocked many down, injuring a few pickets seriously. The cops, commanded by sheriff Albert E. Stone, arrested four pickets and softly warned the strikebreakers to be careful in driving through the lines.

MORE COPS

Tuesday saw a larger number of cops and strikebreakers. Most of the non-strikers came in busses and walked, unmolested, across the picket lines. The cops, who had become more vicious than the day before, roughed up many pickets who attempted to turn back the automobiles of strikebreakers.

After a meeting of the Syracuse CIO Council in a downtown hotel Tuesday evening, Local 320 president Walter Usiatynski offered to permit the non-strikers to cross the lines if the union could be assured they would not do the work of the strikers. The company had claimed that the salaried workers were being called to do non-production work. The union accepted the proposal, offered by Federal mediator James Carroll and three Syracuse bishops, that a union committee inspect the plant to see what work the non-strikers were doing.

The company, however, flatly rejected the offer, and urged the non-strikers to continue crashing the picket lines.

OTHER UNIONS HELP

Today's picket lines were swelled by members of the CIO United Auto Workers, the United Mine Workers and the AFL Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Massed lines at the three main gates were successful in turning back many cars carrying non-strikers.

At least five strikers and two cops were injured by cars ramming through the lines.

Yesterday Deputy Fred Somers arrested William Mikelonis, a member of the union's elections committee. Mikelonis' "crime" was a remark made to two other pickets near the plant's main entrance. The cop overheard the remark and rushed over to grab Mikelonis, announcing, "OK Bud, You've had it." Mikelonis had been arrested the day before on a similar charge. Shortly before his second arrest, Somers pointed him out to other deputies as the one to "keep your eye on."

Throughout the morning cops manhandled the pickets at seemingly every opportunity. When a strike-breaker's car knocked one of the pickets down at the main gate, shortly after 8 a.m., the picket was roughly grabbed by three burly cops and shoved to one side. No effort was made to (Continued on Page 3)

U.S. Casualties

Put at 135,221

WASHINGTON, May 27.—U. S. battle casualties in Korea now total 135,221, an increase of 66 over last week's report, the Pentagon said today. This included 56 dead and 10 wounded.

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Launch New Nationwide Petitions for Clemency

Petitions urging President Eisenhower to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs in the face of new documentary evidence are now being signed in all the major cities of the country, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said yesterday.

At the same time, the Justice Department announced it would appear Monday at the N. Y. Federal court to demand the execution of the Rosenbergs as speedily "as possible."

Thousands of Americans have already signed clemency petitions in the past two days, the Committee said. The response to this petition has been greater than to any previous one, the Committee added.

Addressed to President Eisenhower, the petition states:

"Dear Mr. President:
"We believe that no one should ever be put to death on the word

of those who violate the Commandment against bearing false witness.

"New documents have revealed that Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of the prosecution's chief witness in the Rosenberg case, has called her husband unworthy of belief; and that David Greenglass, himself, has admitted lying to the Government, to the Court, and to his family.

"Even if we were to set this new evidence aside, we find ourselves in agreement with the April 16, 1953 statement of the Vatican newspaper, that the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration and believe with Pope Pius XII and over 3,000 American Protestant Ministers that clemency should be granted to the Rosenbergs.

"We therefore appeal to you, Mr. President, in the name of fairness and mercy, to spare the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

Cities where these petitions are being circulated include Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Los Angeles, the Committee announced.

Defense attorney Emanuel Bloch said yesterday he would file two petitions in New York. He would ask the Circuit Court of Appeals to resentence the Rosenbergs on the ground that matters having nothing to do with the case had been brought in by the prosecution and the court to inflame opinion and justify a death sentence. This undoubtedly refers to the fact that Judge Kaufman, in issuing the unprecedented death penalty in this case of "conspiracy to commit espionage," launched a savage attack on the defendants as being responsible for the Korean war.

U. S. Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, acting for the Justice Department, expressed impatience with the efforts of the defense to win a stay pending new legal moves. He said he would appear (Continued on Page 6)

Can Labor Fail to Act?

An Editorial

CAN LABOR stand by while one of the biggest frame-ups in our national history is being rushed to its tragic and fateful conclusion?

We refer to the Rosenberg death sentence which now looms.

It is being rushed just as sensational new documentary evidence has been made public proving that the key government witness lied.

Labor knows what frame-ups are, how innocent men and women can be made to appear guilty by stoolpigeons, bosses, and ruthless corporations.

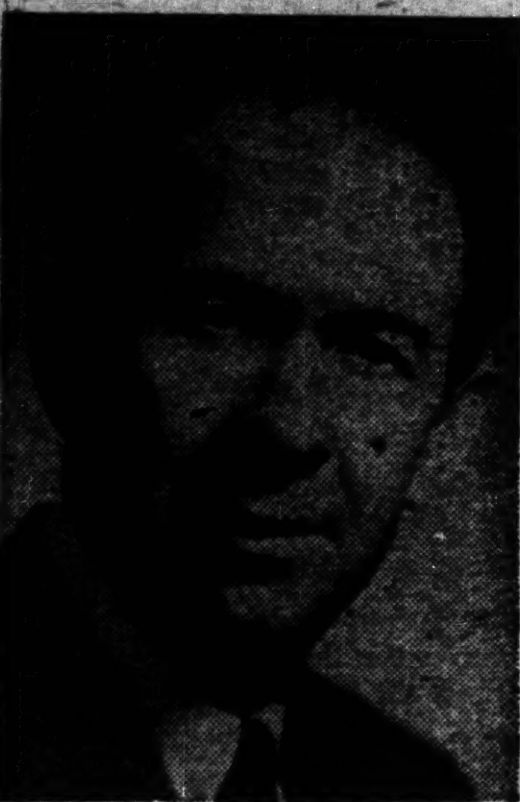
If the Rosenbergs can be killed without the slightest evidence against them—either documentary or any other kind—solely on the unsupported word of a single witness making a deal under threat of dire punishment for himself, then what union member or leader can feel safe?

What could prevent another Mooney or Sacco and Vanzetti frameup all over again?

Opinions may differ on the exact facts in the case, on guilt or innocence. But can there be two opinions about the horrible death penalty which shuts forever the doors to any future remedy, to any future clarification of what millions consider a miscarriage of justice?

Labor's worst enemies rigged this frameup. If they can get away with this, they will be hungry for more.

Commutation of the death sentence by President Eisenhower should be the demand of the entire labor movement. Even at this late hour, their lives can be saved. Clemency would not hurt America. On the contrary, it would save our honor before the world. It would defeat the makers of frameups, the enemies of labor.



NELSON

Musmanno Forced to Step Out as Nelson Appeal Is Argued

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 27.—Judge Michael A. Musmanno's face flushed a bright red as he disqualified himself reluctantly when the Steve Nelson appeal was argued before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court today.

The witchhunting judge, who raided Pittsburgh Communist Party headquarters and ranted at Nelson from the witness stand, admitted he wasn't "impartial," and Chief Judge Horace Stone drily agreed that it "might be better" that his colleague step out of the case.

Musmanno left a deputy behind, however. The deputy was his nephew, William Cercone, who shouted against Nelson for an hour. The nephew, however, got his facts about the case so badly twisted that he had to be corrected several times by two of the judges.

Some 50 members of the Civil Rights Congress and members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade were there from a half dozen cities.

And Steve Nelson, who led the veterans in battle against Franco and the German and Italian fascists in Spain was in court as well. His trial in Pittsburgh under the Smith Act in Pittsburgh has been recessed until Monday because his attorney, Bertram Edises, has been compelled to quit the case on the advice of his physicians.

Nelson's appeal was skillfully argued by attorney Victor Rabinowitz of New York. And the judges in the Americans Battling Communist Society of Pittsburgh—not Nelson—were the real defendants as Rabinowitz denounced the stark unfairness of the winter trial of 16 months ago when Nelson was given the 20-year sentence.

Rabinowitz turned his sharpest fire against Judge Harry M. Mott. (Continued on Page 6)

A Steady Contributor Has a Good Suggestion

A devoted supporter of our paper in a small city in Indiana, who is on the ball in every campaign run in behalf of The Worker and Daily Worker, sends another \$2, his third, or maybe fourth, in our current campaign for \$100,000, and asks:

"Why couldn't we have a pledge fund—so much per month from a lot of people throughout the year?"

It's a swell idea, and we intend to adopt it as some of our readers have already done on their own: people like Mrs. Phillips of Brooklyn, who sends \$1 a week—or even more often—throughout the year, or like the woman in a small Florida town who comes through with \$5 a month regularly.

Some have adopted it for the period of the present fund campaign—a dollar, or more, a week as long as the campaign lasts.

If there aren't many such, it is because we have not plugged

it, though many have been urging us to do it.

We plan to correct this shortcoming after our current campaign for \$100,000. So far, something over \$40,000 has come in, some of it sent or brought to us directly by readers, the rest collected from readers, supporters and sympathizers by Freedom of the Press groups throughout the country.

We need that other \$60,000 by June 15, and we're confident, from the response so far, it can be obtained. While readers in most of the bigger cities have begun to come through swell, exceptions are Cleveland and Detroit—we haven't heard as much from the smaller states and communities as we have in the past.

Let's pull hard now to put the campaign over in the next two weeks.

Korea War Vet Fights Move to Deport Stepfather

LOS ANGELES, May 27.—The man on the witness stand was a veteran of World War II and the Korean campaign.

He broke down and wept. "I fought to protect this country," he sobbed. "I can't believe it is a proper reward that I should come home, after a second tour of battle duty, to find my old father being subjected to harassment and deportation."

The ex-soldier was George Lopez. With his mother, Mrs. Lupe Lopez, a naturalized U. S. citizen, he had been called as an immigration court witness in Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born efforts to halt the deportation of elderly Amelio Esteban Lopez, 646 Oxford Dr., long-time member of AFL Laborers Local 300, and a resident of the U. S. for more than 40 years.

The war vet explained that he was a stepson, but that his widowed mother had married Amelio Lopez when he was a small tot.

He is the only father I ever

knew," he said, "and he has been more than a father to me and my brothers and sisters. I have never in my life known him to do an unlawful thing—not even an unkind thing to anybody."

The mother followed him to the stand. She described the harassment to which immigration officers subjected her husband, even when he was ill.

"The first time they came to our house, I told them that my husband was sick in bed. They made me go get him up. They told me that unless I did they would arrest him and take him away."

She described a later occasion on which immigration men came to the house, ordered Lopez to accompany them to downtown immigration headquarters and took him away "with an armed guard on either side of him."

PHONOGRAPH RECORD

All of this harassment occurred while George Lopez was in Korea. Two other sons, among eight children and stepchildren, were in

the Army during World War II. It was on the occasion when he was escorted from his home by two guards, that the father was confronted by an anonymous voice on a phonograph record which charged him with having once been a member of the Communist Party.

Mrs. Rose Rosenberg, Lopez' attorney, demanded the phonograph record be produced at the hearing and that the person whose voice was recorded upon it be produced for identification and cross-examination.

Hearing Officer John Bartos denied both requests. Involved he ruled, are "confidential" matters the Immigration Service does not have to reveal.

Mrs. Rosenberg protested also the circumstances under which Lopez had been grilled. Not only was he placed between two armed guards while he was being interrogated, she showed, but he was questioned exclusively in English, although his use of the language is extremely limited.

Likewise, Mrs. Rosenberg show-

ed, only fragments from the purported statement taken from Lopez at the "phonograph playing session" were transcribed into the record against him. The long, grueling questioning was not reflected. Many of Lopez' answers of qualification or denial were not placed in the record before the hearing officer.

DEFENDANT THREATENED

Mrs. Rosenberg further charged Lopez had been threatened that, "if you don't talk, you know what will happen to you." If he was advised of his rights, she showed, it was in English and in technical language which, she charged, her client could not have understood.

But Bartos denied the attorney's demand for the full transcript.

Bartos made one other amazing denial of a request by Mrs. Rosenberg.

Lopez' youngest daughter, Armina, testified for her father. Immigration inspectors made no attempt to cross-examine her. But Bartos took over the cross-ex-

amination, asking what her opinion was of communism.

Mrs. Lopez replied she was opposed to communism because "it teaches the overthrow of the government by force and violence." She said she was sure her father had no such desire to overthrow the government. She got her ideas about communism "from reading the newspapers."

NOT AN ISSUE

Mrs. Rosenberg demanded she be allowed time and opportunity to call an expert witness to refute any claims the Communist Party stood for the advocacy or teaching of force and violence.

Bartos snapped that "what the Communist Party advocates or teaches is not an issue in this proceeding."

"But you just made in an issue by your question to this young woman," protested Mrs. Rosenberg.

Bartos made his ruling nevertheless. Mrs. Rosenberg would be allowed no time and no opportunity to produce an expert witness.

UAW Pact With Ford Little Better Than With GM

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., May 27.—With a few dollars added for pensioners, the Ford agreement being hailed here by Walter Reuther, UAW president, as a "great victory" does not represent much more progress for the 135,000 Ford workers than the GM agreement several days before did for the 350,000 GM workers.

If you are still alive after having worked for Ford for 30 years, you now get \$137.50, if you are 65 years old. It used to be \$120 a month. If you have worked for Ford 20 years you now can retire on \$120 a month. Before, it was \$85 a month.

As in GM, the Ford production workers get a penny an hour increase added to the four-cent annual productivity raise each June: the 19 cents GM agreed to add to the base rate therefore making it uncuttable under the escalator is also agreed to by Ford. Skilled workers get a dime. If some dollars have been granted by Ford on pensions, then it's a tribute to the fighting Ford pensioners who long have sparked the battle for \$200 pensions.

As in GM, Reuther won nothing in bettering the hated five-year contract grievance procedure or getting rid of company security, the whip for speedup. Putting FEPC clauses in the Ford contract were not even discussed just as they weren't in GM.

With the most militant section of the UAW behind him in any move he would have chosen to make to change the five-year contract, Reuther, as in GM, continues to duck any showdown with the auto barons.

UMPIRE SYSTEM

The hated umpire system remains in both Ford and GM, as does the grievance-killing procedure system. Company security contract clauses that can fire workers fighting speedup still remains.

The Ford tool and die makers, who sought 28½ cents an hour increase to eliminate inequities, are now handed a dime.

The Wage Stabilization Board panel in Chicago two years ago recommended 28½ cents for tool and die makers. Tool and die makers shops outside the big plants have taken a strike vote 12 to 1 to get 20 cents across the board.

plus 20 cents for those making minimum rates.

As in GM, Ford wages are still tied to an escalator clause and can be cut five cents more on top of the two cents cut since last December.

Reuther is afraid to come to grips with any of the auto trusts, because he is one with them on pursuance of the war of aggression against the Korean people and redbaiting.

With the auto trusts running the government, he still backs away from opening up a fight against monopoly's attacks on labor. This despite a majority movement within the UAW that wants a struggle for real wage increases, against speedup, for a better contract and to bring to a halt the constant warfare of the employers against the union and conditions down at the department level.

The fact that Ford yielded to the pressure of the 2,000 pensioners and granted increases to them shows that the five-year contract is a "living document" and the production workers can win something too if the issue is kept open and the struggle continued.



RYAN

Women's Clubs Ask Revision Of Walter Act

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs today called for revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act to wipe out injustices.

The Federation's 62nd convention adopted, with only scattered opposition, the strong policy resolution, substituted at the last minute for a milder one which merely urged club women to "study" the law.

The Federation resolution said Congress should "enact a statute which would both guard our legitimate national interests and at the same time be faithful to our basic ideals of freedom and fairness for all."

AFL ASKS ILA TAKE ACTION ON CLEANUP BEFORE AUG. 10

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Dissatisfied with the report the International Longshoremen's Association gave to its demand for a housecleaning in the waterfront union, the AFL has asked the union to make another report prior to the scheduled Aug. 10 hearing before the AFL executive council.

President George Meany of the AFL in a letter on behalf of the council to Joseph P. Ryan, ILA president, and Harry R. Hasselgren, secretary-treasurer, said it "cannot be emphasized too strongly" that the ILA must take further steps "forthwith" to carry out the four-step program outlined by the AFL to keep its charter.

The four points include abolition of the shape-up, no more "gifts" from employers, removal of officials with criminal records and establishment of democratic administration.

Meany's letter said the shape-up could be terminated by agreement with employers promptly rather than wait until contracts expire Oct. 1. He found no evidence of plans to carry out the order to end the shape-up.

Meany declared the record showed "that there are other officers and representatives of subordinate bodies of the ILA who, even though they do not possess a criminal record in its technical sense, nevertheless, by reason of their close association and dealings with known gangsters and racketeers, bring the entire labor movement into disrepute."

Such persons should be removed from all positions of au-

thority within your organizations," Meany's letter stated.

Ryan is under indictment for larceny of union funds.

Meany's letter alluded to the ILA's report which apparently drew a line between bribes and gifts. At the same time Meany himself seemed to make some distinction between them. "Whatever may be the validity of the distinctions that your report makes between gifts and bribes, it is our belief that acceptance by union representatives of money payments from employers, although not amounting to bribery, may, depending upon the particular circumstances, lend itself to many evils and abuses . . ." he wrote.

He suggested charges be brought against individuals on record as receiving such payments, so that hearings would determine "whether there was anything improper in the receipt of such payments." The executive board rejected a proposal that it take part in any such trials.

The Crime Commission in recent hearings obtained evidence of at least \$182,214 paid in 1947-51 to 101 local and national officers of ILA in the port of New York by 43 companies. These were gifts the companies were willing to admit and did not include "far larger sums extorted under the table," George Morris pointed out in a series of Daily Worker articles, "A Tale of Two Waterfronts," now incorporated in a pamphlet.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7000.

Ask Action Against Guilty Landlords

A postcard campaign directed at Mayor Impellitteri is under way by the Brooklyn Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Councils, in connection with the councils' drive to obtain tougher treatment of landlords wilfully ignoring violations.

Mrs. Laura Hall, executive secretary of the Brooklyn councils, said that since the new landlords' 15 percent increase law rent into effect May 1, Brooklyn landlords who have raised rents 15 percent "in hundreds of instances still are refusing to correct violations of the building laws."

They have been hauled into court and convicted, she said, but fines generally have been low, with only a few ranging from \$100 to \$500. "Then they are given 30 days to make improvements, and to date, according to the com-

plaints which flood the councils' offices, they have done nothing to remove the violations."

"What we want from the Mayor," she said, "is a public statement calling on the courts to inflict stiff fines and jail penalties for landlords who the record has shown are continuing to flout the law in regard to violations after paying their petty fines."

The prominent Negro leader of the tenants' movement in Brooklyn said that she recently had an audience, together with Brownsville Tenants Council spokesmen,

with Chief Magistrate John M. Murtagh.

"She quoted the Chief Magistrate as telling the delegation that until the courts obtained the support of the Mayor in cleaning up violations, the courts would find it difficult to take any more drastic action against recalcitrant landlords."

Meanwhile the councils for which she is executive secretary are urging tenants in buildings where landlords have been fined but still refuse to remove building violations, to seek council or legal advice with a view to withholding rent.

In those cases, tenants taken to court for eviction purposes, can present photostatic copies of the

violations issued by the Department of Buildings and Housing, al- lude to court records and volunteer to pay the rent to the court. It is within the court's power then to impound the rent money and hold it until the landlord repairs the violations in question, she declared. However, tenants should be accompanied by council in such cases.

"We still are faced with fire hazards, and human lives are in jeopardy," said Mrs. Hall.

Tenants are filing hundreds of applications for decrease in rents to the local rent offices, but the tenants "want immediate action" on conditions which are imperiling the health of their children, she said.

Expulsion of Romanian Diplomat Smells of Oil

The Crown

By ALAN MAX

Sen. McCarthy, we learn, has set down conditions which must be met before he will permit the coronation to take place:

The FBI must submit to him a file on its royal family.

The coronation route must be changed so as to avoid all east-west streets.

McCarthy must have the right at the last minute to decide whether the crown goes to Elizabeth Windsor or Elizabeth Bentley.



Some Senators Oppose Taft's Attack on UN

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The attack made yesterday by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) on the United Nations drew reactions today by other Senators that ranged from sharp opposition to studied "No comment."

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, choosing his words carefully, said:

"If ever there was a time when Americans needed to be understood, and for us to understand our world allies, it is now."

Taft said at Cincinnati last night that the U. S. should "forget the United Nations" in the Korea talks. He said it should take a "completely free hand" elsewhere in the Far East.

Wiley, upon whose committee Taft sits, first declined to comment. Then he was reminded he recently told an American Bar Association meeting that the U. S. must reject a "go it alone" policy. Wiley then made his statement.

Sen. Theodore F. Green (D-R.I.), also a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said Taft's speech "sounded very familiar" and reminded him of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "Go it alone" position. Green said Taft's suggestion would "be the death knell of the UN and would separate us from our allies."

Democratic Sen. J. William Fulbright (Ark.), a Foreign Relations member, took issue with Taft.

"I don't agree with it (Taft's speech)," he said. "Particularly if he meant to say that if this specific negotiation (at Panmunjom) fails we are through with the United Nations."

"We've got to do the best we can to keep the UN countries working together."

"Also I wouldn't think it practical to divest ourselves of our allies in the Far East and expect to keep them in Europe."

Many of Taft's Republican colleagues declined to comment.



WILEY

Last-Ditch Fight Today for 4 N. C. Negroes Facing Death

RALEIGH, N.C., May 27.—With only hours separating four Negroes from death here in the gas chamber early Friday, Attorney Herman L. Taylor and the tense families await word from Chief Justice Fred Vinson, of the U.S. Supreme Court and action from Governor William B. Umstead.

An appeal for a stay of execution was filed with Justice Vinson yesterday in the case of the cousins Bennie and Lloyd Daniels. The application for the stay is to allow defense time to prepare an appeal to the N.C. Supreme Court under the seldom-used Post-Conviction Statutes.

The Daniels cousins, 20- and 21 years old, were convicted in 1949 in a murder frameup by an all-white jury, with the only evidence against them being a repudiated written "confession." Their conviction has never been reviewed, higher courts refusing to rule on admitted violations of their civil rights because of a technicality.

Raleigh Speller, 51 and Clyde Brown, 22, the other two doomed men, are accused of "rape." There was scant evidence against both men. Speller, a mentally retarded man, was convicted by an all-white jury on the basis of his being

a "light colored man." Brown was held six days by the Winston-Salem police before he had a hearing and was then confronted with a "confession." He was convicted despite the fact that the complaining witness could not testify to being raped and did not positively identify Brown.

Another white woman testified in Brown's trial that she reached the complaining witness soon after the alleged assault was said to have taken place and observed no evidence of rape.

Families and friends of the four men have called for a meeting here tomorrow morning (Thursday) at Capital Square, on the Fayetteville Street side, from where a delegation will go to meet with the Governor.

Richard Slansky Given Life in Prague Trial

VIENNA, May 27.—Richard Slansky, brother of Rudolf Slansky, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for espionage, a Prague Radio broadcast said last night. The Supreme Court in Prague also sentenced three former Czechoslovak diplomats to from 25 years to life for high treason or espionage, the broadcast said.

Eduard Goldstuecker, ex-minister to Israel, received life imprisonment. Karel Dufek, former minister to Turkey, and Pavel Kavan, ex-secretary of the Czech Embassy in London, got 25 years.

Richard Slansky formerly was Czech charge d'affaires in Tehran, Iran.

At least three of the defendants either were mentioned or were witnesses at the espionage trial of Rudolf Slansky and other Czech officials in Prague last November.

The ordered expulsion from the U.S. of Christache Zambeti, first secretary of the Romanian Legation, had all the earmarks yesterday of a State Department frameup to deflect public attention from damning evidence produced in Bucharest courts that the

Romano-American Oil Co., subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, was the center of a spy and sabotage organization in Romania.

It was a Standard Oil man, V. C. Georgescu, Romanian political emigre and former general manager of the Romanian Oil Co., who went to the State Department and charged the Romanian diplomat had asked him to "collaborate politically" with the Romanian government. There was nothing in the official State Department statement to bolster commercial newspaper headlines alleging Zambeti asked Georgescu to act as a spy.

There is a spy story involved here, but it is a story of espionage and acts of terror and violence against the Romanian People's Republic. Part of the story was told during the Bucharest trial, Oct. 27-Nov. 2, 1948, of 12 spies and saboteurs. Another chapter of the same story was told at the February Bucharest trial this year of 23 espionage and sabotage agents, organized by ex-King Michael for U. S. and British intelligence.

Testimony of Alexander Popp, a Romanian acting as a U. S. agent, in the 1948 trial described how the espionage and sabotage groups took directions from Roy Melbourne, councillor for the U. S. Legation in Bucharest.

One interesting fact is that both Gen. Radescu and Georgescu, who left his two young sons behind when he fled from Romania, lived together in the same house, 47 E.

61 St., in New York. Gen. Radescu and Georgescu were living at that address when Radescu died early this month.

When Gen. Radescu died he was heading the Romanian National Committee and the League of Free Romanians, two groups working here for the restoration of capitalism in Romania.

Georgescu is reported to have been associated with the Radescu group.

Persons well informed on U. S.-Romanian affairs say events leading up to the ousting of the Romanian diplomat were part of a plot cooked up by the Radescu group here to mar relations between the U. S. and Romania at the very time the Romanian government was making strenuous efforts to improve relations with the U. S.

Syracuse

(Continued from Page 1)

determine how seriously he was hurt.

HITS GE VIOLENCE

IUE president James B. Carey charged, from Washington yesterday that the violence had been "shamelessly and deliberately provoked by GE adding, 'not only will General Electric not be able to break this strike; by its attempt it is deliberately inviting the extension of this dispute to other areas.'"

Carey was reported to be on his way here to meet W. R. G. Baker, GE vice-president tomorrow.

The local morning newspaper, Post-Standard, in which GE has been running full-page anti-union advertisements, carried the provocative main headline yesterday: "GE Girds for Second Day of Violence," and almost a full page of photographs playing up the "violence" charge against the workers. An afternoon paper, the Syracuse Herald-Journal editorially "deplores the violence in connection with the GE strike." While not openly placing the blame on the strikers, the editorial makes it clear with the assertion, "You don't get an intelligent agreement on anything by knocking out workers and kicking deputy sheriffs around."

Union officials, while refusing directly to talk to the Daily Worker, indicated that all organized labor in the Syracuse area would be called on to help defeat the strikebreaking attempt.

Although the number of strikers on the picket lines had diminished since the strike began, there was no indication that the strikers' ranks are breaking. Company attempts to start a back-to-work movement of the strikers have so far fallen flat.

Many of the strikers have taken temporary jobs at other plants in the area, and picket either before or after work.

Spellman Asks NY Churches to Meddle in Italy

Francis Cardinal Spellman, in a letter to pastors of the 397 parishes in the New York Archdiocese of the Catholic church, asked that "you urge your good people to write immediately to relatives, friends and acquaintances in Italy," urging them, to vote against Communists in the June 7 elections.

The wire service report of the Cardinal's action said he asked that his message be conveyed through parochial school children and parish societies and announced at all masses next Sunday.

A similar campaign in 1948, he recalled, was "a factor contributing to the defeat of the Communists."

ALP MEMO TO DEWEY CITES 'ORGY' OF RENT INCREASES

In a memorandum submitted to Gov. Dewey, the American Labor Party declared yesterday that "it is imperative that the repeal of the rent increase law be included in your call for the forthcoming special session of the legislature, in order to halt a veritable orgy of rent increases by the real estate interests."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, alleged in a memorandum that during April alone, the Temporary State Housing Rent Commission granted a total of 16,334 rent increases throughout the state, and 700 evictions were

authorized. "The official statistics for April," Schutzer said, "demonstrate the unfair, unjustifiable operations of the law, even before the increases took effect of May 1. These statistics show the following:"

	Accepted or Granted
Rent Increases	4276
Vol. 2 year leases	45
To bring earnings to 6 percent on assessed value	183
Increased Costs	670
Increased Occupancy	274
Hotels-N.Y.C. and Buffalo	1066
Added service, etc.	209
Substantial rehabilitation, etc.	

Jenner Would Veto An NLRB Election

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Sen. William E. Jenner stubbornly clung today to his committee's announced plan of preventing a union from being recertified as bargaining agent

despite the union's NLRB victory. Jenner made his statement after a hearing yesterday in which the committee somewhat ludicrously attempted to show the Wagner Act and the NLRB procedures were all a Communist conspiracy.

Jenner said today the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee will confer tomorrow with members of the NLRB to try to prevent the recertification of the American Communications Association. He admitted that under the law the NLRB is required to certify the union for more than 5,300 West-

ern Union workers in the New York area.

The committee's admission that it was trying to prevent the legally elected union from acting for the workers (who elected it, 2,421 to 1,619 against the AFL, a May 19 count showed) came after the appearance on the witness stand of Nathan Witt, labor lawyer. Witt formerly was secretary of the NLRB.

Witt told reporters later that in executive session prior to open

(Continued on Page 6)

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Textiles, Furniture, Tobacco — and Murder

WE DROVE PAST the blocks-long furniture factory which dominates the landscape of Lexington, North Carolina, and wound through to the town, finally parking in the front yard of Mrs. Claudine Campbell. Alighting from the car, we could detect the aroma of tobacco, which permeates the atmosphere of near-by Winston-Salem, was polluted here by the sharper odor of the drying wood stacked at intervals beside the furniture factory. For tobacco, furniture, and cotton textiles represent the economic backbone of North Carolina. The magnates who own these industries, and the power company upon which they depend, control the state and its government.

White supremacy is one of the stand-bys of all three industries. Textile is a "white" industry; furniture is made by Negro and white workers, but the bosses work the white supremacy racket to keep the workers' union from getting too strong. In tobacco, the bosses have utilized racism to smash militant unions, especially the big local at the R. J. Reynolds plant in Winston-Salem, and to tame others into submissive adjuncts of plant personnel offices.

MRS. CAMPBELL, in whose front yard we had just parked, was a product and a victim of this Tarheel set-up. She had been born in Lexington; her parents had worked both in the Lexington furniture factory and in the Winston-Salem tobacco plants; her husband is now employed in the furniture plant. Her nephew, Clyde Brown, just turned 22 years old, was in the death house at Raleigh awaiting execution on May 29 (tomorrow) because the law of white supremacy has decreed that any Negro accused of rape by a white person must by that fact forfeit his life.

Assembled in the Campbell living room, whose newly varnished floor gleamed, were Clyde Brown's sisters, Miss Ada Brown, 16, and Mrs. Louise Thompson, 20, and Brown's 28-year-old uncle, Stewart Crooks, in addition to Mrs. Campbell.

"Ada went over to Raleigh to see Clyde not long ago—I think it was right after the Supreme Court refused to do anything about the case," Mrs. Campbell said.

I broke in to ask what spirits Brown had been in when visited. "Oh! he was in good spirits," Miss Brown answered. "He told us not to worry, that everything was going to come out alright."

It was brought out in the ensuing conversation that the condemned man was assured by knowledge of his own innocence.

"Why even the white lady from Winston-Salem who testified in Clyde's trial," Mrs. Campbell related, "said the girl was not raped."

(Brown was accused of beating and "raping" a 17-year-old radio repairman's daughter in 1950. A Mrs. Grossman, a next door neighbor, heard the girl's cries and went to help her. The girl was found in a battered state, but Mrs. Grossman said that there was no indication that rape was attempted. The defense theory is that there had been an attempted robbery and the robber was frightened off.)

(On the death house, Clyde met three other Negroes who

scheduled to die along with him—the cousins, Bennie and Lloyd Daniels, 20 and 21, convicted on a framed-up murder charge and 51-year-old Raleigh Speller, a victim of the racist cry of "rape.")

"Ada, show him the picture of Clyde he had made since he's been in the death house," Mrs. Campbell directed her niece.

After a short search, Mrs. Brown returned with a large photo of a handsome, oval-faced, brown-skin youth, his face wreathed in a smile and topped by a head of neatly trimmed curly hair.

"He's gained about 30 pounds since he's been in prison; says he doesn't worry about a thing because he has made his peace

with God and he knows he is innocent," Clyde's sister offered. Here is what Clyde wrote me in a letter, Miss Brown said: "I got the news about how people are working to save my life; I'm not going to die as long as people are helping me. I don't believe God would suffer that I did like this."

"Oh, yes," put in Mrs. Campbell, "Clyde has become a preacher while in prison. He says that we should hear him preaching to the other prisoners on death row."

"And he told me the last time I was over to visit him that 'the earth cannot stand long if they kill me for this crime I did not commit'."

Mrs. Thompson, Crooks and myself drove back to Winston-Salem where they now live. Along the way we discussed the urgent need to have all of the families of Clyde Brown and the three other Negroes scheduled to die with him in the state's gas chamber to visit Gov. William B. Umstead.

The earth, I thought, can possibly survive this act of injustice, this legal murder, but to be sure our nation and the democracy it has held out as a promise cannot long withstand such genocidal acts.

World of Labor

by George Morris

The ILGWU Convention And Negro Rights

CHICAGO.

THE INTERNATIONAL Ladies Garment Workers Union was never known for any notable achievements on advancing the basic rights of Negro and Latin American workers in the garment industry. But in the past the union was at least making some public show of interest in the problem. One form of its window-dressing was to have a Negro speaker address its conventions. There wasn't even a Negro speaker at its convention here this year.

But, what is even worse, the convention has actually adopted a decision that puts a ban on even as much as a suggestion for steps to do away with discrimination against the political prisoners. It is on the basis of these "detainers" that parole was recently denied to Williamson, Winter and Potash.

clear that this is a special discrimination against the political prisoners. It is on the basis of these "detainers" that parole was recently denied to Williamson, Winter and Potash.

ALL THE BOOKS in the prison libraries are normally available to any inmate. In addition the inmates are permitted to order directly from the publisher any work of general publication and sale. This holds true of magazines and periodicals, though the number is limited which any inmate may receive individually through the mail.

These rules have been violated with respect to Smith Act prisoners. The political content of their books and magazines is strictly censored. I am informed that in one case a Smith Act victim was denied the opportunity to read a "Documentary History of the United States" until he was unable to show the Warden the written permission of the prison's educational director.

There is a difference in treatment also with respect to correspondents, who are strictly limited to family members and lawyers. All friends, acquaintances, and co-workers in unions, have been screened out. In several cases where family relations are limited, this works real hardship on the prisoner, who is cut off from the outside world.

The correspondence in and out of the prison is carefully scrutinized, causing delay in the receiving of mail. Some wives have been told that publication of any of the letters will terminate the correspondence and the prisoners will be punished. The contents of all letters are undoubtedly on file in Washington and are accessible to the FBI. It fits the police/state developing in our country.

All of these discriminations mount up until they become a new form of daily persecution of Smith Act political prisoners inside the thick stone walls of Federal prisons. None of this is mentioned in the pretty blue book printed in Leavenworth penitentiary. How the prisoners who printed it must have laughed sardonically at its "do good" contents, as they set it up! Nothing is said here of "the hole"—or solitary confinement, into which our editor John Cates was thrown for ten days in Atlanta prison because he refused to lock men up.

The strong light of publicity on these places is part of an amnesty campaign. At least let there be equal rights with other prisoners and no discrimination against American political prisoners.

crimination in some sections of the industry, on pain of disciplinary action.

The unbelievable action was taken in the form of upholding the executive board of New York's Bonnaz and Embroidery Local 66 in its action against Joseph Cohen for some remarks during a discussion at a membership meeting during new contract negotiations.

Cohen noted that Negro and Latin American members are pretty much concentrated in the lower wage categories. Only in very rare cases do they have an opportunity to enter higher-paid jobs. He said this pattern in the industry shows the need for an FEP clause in the contract.

Cohen did only what thousands of Negro and white workers do in numerous unions in accordance with the established policy of the CIO, adopted at conventions and of many AFL unions, urging the inclusion of FEP clauses in contracts because there is discrimination in hiring, promotion or training.

Leaders like the late Philip Murray openly stated there is discrimination and he called on the members to fight it where they find it. I don't know of a labor leader who will claim that his field is completely free of discrimination. But perish the thought that anyone could even suggest there is discrimination in the garment industry.

JOSEPH COHEN'S suggestion that the union negotiate for an FEP clause, brought him up on charges filed by the manager of the local. He was found guilty and censured, for his "unfounded and mischievous" statement that "clearly implied that Local 66 was 'lax' in enforcing a non-discrimination policy" and he thereby "injected racial issues" into the union. It was precisely in that language that the convention's committee on appeals upheld Local 66 on Cohen's appeal. There wasn't even any claim that intemperate language was used or that any of the union's procedural rules were broken by Cohen.

With this precedent David Dubinsky and associates serve notice on the membership that anyone who criticizes the employers for discrimination will be brought up on charges. Cohen's remarks were directed against the employers. He was suggesting a contract provision. But the manager of Local 66 (in a written statement) declared that the local is responsible for conditions in the industry and therefore is attacked by implication. That's really stretching it, but it is ILGWU policy now, notwithstanding the adoption by the convention of a civil rights resolution that calls for an FEPC law.

BUT IF CIO UNIONS in steel, and auto and AFL unions like hotel, can have anti-discrimination departments—and they are rightwing led—why not in the ILGWU? Why shouldn't the ILGWU also favor a model FEP clause? Presumably a suggestion for such a department would be grounds for the same charges that brought censure of Joseph Cohen.

Cohen, of course, would have been right if he had also denounced his criticism against the union.

(Continued on Page 3)

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Political Discrimination in Prisons

I SPOKE in my last column of the necessity to expose the discrimination which is practiced against the Smith Act prisoners now held in Federal penitentiaries. It will help to spotlight the campaign for Amnesty if all available facts are widely published.

It is well to recall that the longest sentence under the Smith Act, prior to the Foley Square trial of the 11 members of the National Committee of the Communist Party, was 18 months. This was in wartime and involved a case in Minneapolis, where not advocacy alone but actions were charged against the defendants, under another count in the Smith Act involving military obstruction. No such charges were made at the Foley Square trial or since. Yet these defendants received the most severe sentences meted out under this act, and Judge Medina expressed his regrets that he could not give them 10 years instead of five! They have already served longer than any previous persons convicted under this act.

A few examples of the difference in prison treatment accorded to these Smith Act prisoners from others, are as follows:

The ordinary prisoner, even those convicted of the most heinous crimes in the classification of crimes, is given full opportunity to receive visits from and to consult with his attorney.

This is not true of Smith Act victims. Their attorneys must first obtain clearance not only from the Warden of the particular institution but also from the Bureau of Prisons in Washington. Sometimes weeks, even months, may pass before this is obtained.

In many instances they are required to inform these officials of the purpose of their visits before the request will even be considered, and their visits are supervised in the prison. All this is a violation of the right to counsel, an infringement upon the attorney-client relationship, and a subtle form of harassment visited upon the political prisoners.

THERE ARE MANY JOBS open to prison inmates, in fact the blue booklet I referred to in my last column, the "Report of the Work of the Federal Bureau of Prisons for 1952," devotes considerable space to the work program. Its "useful" and "constructive" purposes are stressed.

The apportionment of jobs for maintenance, and operations of the institutions and to the shops and factories operated under the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., are normally on the basis of ability. Ordinary offenders are able to shorten their time through this system. Employment of all able-bodied prisoners enabling them to earn meritorious good time, is part of the publicized prison program.

"Over \$1,000,000 in wages was paid to an average of 3,770 prisoners or an average of \$23.26 per month to each," the Prison report states.

Assignment to these jobs and awarding of meritorious good time is discretionary. It is not usually predicated upon the nature of the offense charged. This, however, is not true of Smith Act victims, some of whom are denied meritorious good time although the work they perform normally carries with it an opportunity to earn such good time—for other prisoners.

The "detainers" for deportation and the individual indictments still pending and the lack of such good time are then made the excuse to deny them other normal privileges.

I am informed that in Lewisburg penitentiary one of the Smith Act prisoners asked to be transferred to a less noisy cell block, and his request was rejected on the ground of the two "detainers" and the lack of meritorious good time.

There are other inmates who also have detainers and no good time who are in that other cell block, however. It becomes

This year's newspaper has reached out of Daily Worker's hand a political prisoner, the American, including the prison work program, of all at 6-10-53.

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SHOULD LABOR FOLLOW TAFT?

THE OTHER DAY, it was the enraged pro-fascist McCarthy who spluttered his hate at "our allies." They refuse, or are unable, to continue the "war-at-any-price" policy which has been the basic line up to now in Washington. McCarthy urged that we sink British ships which trade with China, and that the Pentagon "go it alone" in the suicidal rush toward an Asian war.

Now, another reactionary, the well-hated Sen. Taft, raises this McCarthyite banner. He does it just as Eisenhower is preparing his Bermuda conference with Churchill and France, just as it looks that despite every trick and provocation a Korean truce may yet be achieved. What Taft wants to do is to twist the arms of the British, the French and all other "allies" to blackmail them into submission at Bermuda so that Churchill's proposal of a Big Four conference shall be wiped out. Also, he wants to kick aside the demand of the "allies" for a Korean truce.

What Taft, in his rage at the growing breakdown of the Washington foreign policy, wants to do is to revive the "spread-the-war" tactic which Eisenhower had been ready to embark on with his Formosa announcement in January. Eisenhower was unable to pursue this plan because it collided with the resistance of the UN member nations, notably Britain, India, etc. Eisenhower had to talk peace for a while. Taft demands that the U.S.A. march toward war in Asia, with or without the "allies."

TAFT IS SPEAKING out of a realization that the whole Washington-Wall Street line of "uniting the free world against Communism" is falling apart. For this policy is based on a fraud—that the Soviet Union wants to attack other nations. The fraud is being exposed. The world refuses to follow the Dollar Dictation which pushes it toward a hellish atomic war of aggression.

BUT SHOULD NOT this unwilling confession that the world refuses to believe the Big Lie about "Soviet aggression" also lead us Americans, especially the American labor movement, to reconsider where we are going?

What Taft means to Labor is known by Labor. Labor also knows with bitterness how Eisenhower is stacking the government with the worst enemies of Labor from the offices of the Wall Street banks and corporations.

Is it reasonable that Labor should take its foreign policy opinions from this gang of union-haters?

The peoples of Western Europe refuse to follow any longer Wall-Street's "no-negotiations-with-Russia-or-China" line. Why should American labor follow this bankrupt line which is leading America into greater and greater perils of military adventurism led by the MacArthurs, McCarthys and Tafts?

Every day adds new proof to the need for Labor to break with the Taft-Eisenhower-McCarthy line of "no-negotiations" and to insist in its own interest and in the interest of America that we sign a truce in Korea, call a Big Power conference, admit China to the UN, and start to build a peaceful world engaged in peaceful trade.

'NEWS' FROM TOKYO

HOW DIRTY can the press get?

A story was blazoned across the front pages of every newspaper in the country Monday telling millions of Americans that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had been "mauled" by a group of Japanese women in Tokyo. They were "Female Communists," the New York Times said delicately, quoting the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri.

The Times told the story lavishly, giving it plenty of acreage on the front page under a big three-column head. The afternoon press here gave it the biggest, blackest eight-column headlines they had in the printroom.

Tuesday morning careful readers of the Times noticed a wispy, little box on an inside page, from Tokyo, which said the story was "denied" by Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, Maureen Cobb. She said the women "did not touch Mrs. Roosevelt."

We combed the press pretty thoroughly: no other newspaper even carried this ghost of a retraction. If they did we wish they would let us know and we would be glad to say they did.

The point is that even the Times retraction is a flimsy dodge. The damage was done. Many readers will miss the tiny box. But what can you expect of a press operated by millionaires in the interest of millionaires? This kind of lie is routine procedure: it is carried day in and day out by every capitalist newspaper in the country.

The Big Lie is their stock-in-trade.

Pravda Editorial on Proposals For Big-Power Discussions

Following is the final statement of Pravda's editorial discussing pending and proposed Big Power discussions, as broadcast from Moscow and monitored here:

The Chinese Question

During the debate in the House of Commons, a number of members drew attention to the fact that in his earlier statement the British Prime Minister never mentioned China. These remarks had foundation. The emerging of China onto the broad pathway of social progress marked an essential change in the entire international situation. Obviously, this could not have passed unnoticed by the British Prime Minister. If this time Churchill did not touch upon the Chinese question, Labor leader Attlee pointed out that one could not ignore the legal rights and interests of the great Chinese Republic.

"China," said Attlee, "must occupy its proper place by right in the Security Council. Judging by everything, China is becoming a rather strong power; it has the right to be one of the members of the Big Five."

Of course this statement is not based on Attlee's sympathy for communism, for perhaps only McCarthy could suspect him of such a thing, but on the real economic interests of England, which are, as is known, the basis of her political interests. With good reason, Attlee explained why England was interested in settling relations with China. He stressed that England's hopes for widening trade with the U. S. A. had become much weaker and the "aid" received from the U. S. A. could not compensate for the damage resulting from the restriction of trade.

"Trade, not aid"—such is the position defended by Attlee, and it cannot be regarded as unreasonable from the point of view of Britain's interests, and not only Britain's. Attlee rather bitterly reproached the allies overseas:

"We are constantly told not to trade with China, not even goods which have very little to do with war efforts. We are as vitally interested in the settlement of this Chinese question as any other country."

Bevan, another prominent Laborite, who heads the opposition within the Labor Party, in a recent statement stressed even further the urgency of settling the problem of relations with China.

In his anti-Communist feelings Churchill probably does not lag behind some other statesmen of the West, who see "the hand of Moscow" in all the national liberation movements of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples. But, as it can be seen from his speech, he did not let these feelings run away with him. This can be seen for instance from the following statement he made:

"I must say that in my opinion—I dare to express my own opinion—the sudden movement of Vietminh troops or their foraging parties toward the frontier of Siam [Thailand] must not make us conclude that this is a measure inspired by the Soviets."

The more the state powers of the West reckon with these facts in assessing the causes of the ever-growing national and national-liberation movements in Asia, or in any other part of the globe, the more chances there will be for mutual understanding between the West and

the East, the more possibilities there will be to avoid unnecessary complications and bloodshed.

Constructive Proposals

It should be noted that, as distinct from certain other leaders of bourgeois states, Churchill did not limit himself to a general declaration on the desirability of a peaceful settlement of the existing differences in international relations. He made constructive proposals for the means of examining the questions in the international situation that are coming to a head.

Churchill stated that "a conference should take place on the highest level between the leading powers without long delay" and that "the minimum number of powers and persons possible should take part in it." This meeting should be to a certain degree unofficial and to a still greater degree closed and secluded.

It can be seen that Churchill, unlike other statesmen of the West, does not tie up his proposal for convening a conference with any preliminary obligations for one or the other side. Long and rich experience in international relations, apparently, protects Churchill from that elementary fallacy that under conditions of peaceful relations, one side can dictate to the other side—and to such a side as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—preliminary conditions for an agreement upon controversial international questions.

Churchill could not help taking into consideration the well-known circumstance in international policy that the elementary conditions for negotiations can be dictated by the country that won the war to the country that lost; or that, when the balance of forces is unequal and when the stronger side wishes to gain profit at the expense of the weaker side, it uses the threat of a war that could not be borne by the weaker side to force it to accept dictated "peace" terms.

One cannot help noting the importance of the proposal made by Winston Churchill, evidently based on the experience of direct contact with the leading statesmen in the recent past. The lively political comment on his proposal in many countries of the world confirms its significance. Thus the appeals contained in Churchill's speech for the settlement of at least some of the main problems, thus easing the situation in the international arena, are quite realistic in the present conditions.

Unilateral Conditions

On 13 May the statement of the U. S. State Department appeared concerning the British Prime Minister's speech, and President Eisenhower said that he had approved its text. The statement of the State Department does not reflect the possibility of organizing a restricted conference of statesmen, as proposed by Churchill, but the old idea of preliminary conditions which are for some reason being unilaterally proposed to the Soviet Union were again brought out. It appears that the USSR must do something else for the success of the talks at Patmunjom and for settling the problem of an Austrian treaty, although after all that has happened it is quite obvious that in both these cases things depend not on the Soviet Union, but on the U. S. A. and England, which have not yet given on their "just share" in either case.

divergency of views between the statesmen of Britain and the U. S. A. is explained by the ever-increasing and clearly drawn economic contradictions between them, which in no small degree, are connected with the U. S. trade restriction policy with West European countries. As for the USSR, and the negative attitude of Soviet public opinion toward a number of Churchill's concrete arguments about which we spoke earlier, some constructive ideas contained in his statement were received with interest. The future will show how far these ideas express the true intentions of the British Government headed by Churchill.

One cannot fail to admit that symptoms have already appeared which cannot but give rise to a feeling of wariness in this connection among the Soviet people and among those international circles upholding the cause of peace.

We are referring to the proposed meeting of the heads of the U. S. A., Britain and France, allegedly aiming at establishing a general line or even an agreed attitude in case of possible talks among the great powers. If this is so, then it means that the Western powers intend in the future to continue their line of agreement among themselves at the expense of the USSR.

At the same time, it means that Churchill is in fact already renouncing, if not the letter then at any rate the spirit of his proposal for the calling of a "conference at the highest level," because such a conference, in so far as it concerns the participation of the USSR, might take place only in the case when both sides approach the conference without any preliminary fixed demands. Yet the proposed meeting of the heads of the three powers obviously aims at working out such demands to be presented to the Soviet Union. At the same time, the planned preliminary meeting of the three powers means the continuation of the old, in no way justified, line of setting up against each other states of different ideologies and social-political orders.

It is evident that the existence of a new agreement between a group of Western powers at the present moment not only does not contribute to easing the international situation, but on the contrary, it can bring about the further heightening of the tension in international relations.

It is quite obvious that, however much the social systems of separate states differ, there are not a few vitally important instances in which the interests of the peoples of these states converge. Such a vitally important instance is, first of all, peace and the development of economic and cultural cooperation between the nations. The Soviet Union is ready in all seriousness and in all conscience to examine any proposals directed at securing peace and the widest economic and cultural connections between states.

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4 Shot in USSR as Spies Parachuted from U.S. Plane

MOSCOW, May 27.—The Soviet press announced today the execution of four American spies charged with being dropped by parachute from an unmarked U.S. bomber on Ukrainian soil last April 26 with espionage equipment.

Investia and other Moscow newspapers devoted two columns of type to a communique from the Ministry of Internal Security announcing the four had been shot to death.

The communique identified the men as Aleksandr Lakhno, Aleksandr Makoy, Sergei Gorbunov and Dmitri Remiga. They were tried by a military tribunal of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

According to the communique, Lakhno and Makoy, who were caught immediately, were saboteurs who have fictitious names of "Vasil Vasilchenko" and "Leonide Mackovsky."

The Ministry said the four men were agents of the Nazis during World War II. Lakhno was unmasked as a traitor who betrayed five Soviet patriots to the Germans, who had them shot.

Lakhno and Makoy "confessed they were parachuted into Soviet territory by American intelligence with diversionist terrorist assignments," the communique said.

Lakhno and Makoy testified the two other agents, who were arrested on the same day, had been given the nicknames "John" and "Dick" by the Americans. Lakhno said his nickname was "Ale" and Makoy's was "Pit."

EQUIPMENT

The communique said the agents "carried shooting instruments, four shortwave radio transmitters, American-made radio signaling instruments for guiding aircraft, secret writing materials and equipment for making counterfeit Soviet documents, large amounts of Soviet and foreign currency and anti-Soviet propaganda material."

The defendants testified U. S. intelligence had sent them to a spy training center at Bad Wiessee near Munich for studying under the guidance of American intelligence officers.

The said they were flown from Munich to Athens on April 23,

where they were met by a Maj. Harold Fidler, an intelligence officer who had come to the Soviet Union three times in 1951 as a diplomatic courier. Fidler placed them on the bomber with instructions to land in the area of Kiev and Odessa, and by all possible methods to obtain genuine Soviet documents and contact U. S. intelligence in West Germany.

The communique said that American espionage schools "exist also in Munich, Frankfurt, Kaufbeuren and Bad Wönnhofen."

"In all these schools, American

Intelligence Service secretly prepares spies, saboteurs and assassins for dispatch to Soviet Union and countries of People's democracies."

"As head of one of those schools in Kaufbeuren, Bavaria, under the pseudonym of 'Pepper Jim,' American intelligence serviceman Maj. Ronald Otto Bollenbach does his very best."

"During 1948 and 1947 he held the post of assistant American air naval attache in Moscow."

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The State Department today denied that four persons shot in the Soviet Union were American spies.

AMERICANS VS. McCARTHYISM

REV. CURTIS CRAWFORD, preaching in the North Easton, Mass., Unitarian Church, known as the Unity Church, according to the Boston Herald, lauded unfriendly witnesses appearing before the Jenner Senate Subcommittee on internal security as "heroes of liberty" even though "many... are probably Communists."

A congressional investigation stigmatizing political beliefs, the Rev. Crawford said, "is implementing the totalitarian idea."

"It causes colleges to curb their free search for truth in the interests of national security. It thus violates... the necessary principle of a free society," he continued.

"It is therefore tyrannical and defiance is not trivial soreheadedness, but obedience to God."

Free men, he said, always have believed that private conscience sometimes is right in defying the state. As examples he cited the Reformers against the Inquisition, the Puritans and Catholics of the Star Chamber proceedings of Charles I.

Ohio Opinion

Ted H. Kline, of Lakewood, O., is the outspoken writer of this letter which was published on the CLEVELAND PRESS:

"Referring to that dispatch, out of Massillon, in a recent issue of The Press, wherein a certain politician, one Cong. Gordon Sherer, Republican, of Cincinnati, saw fit to unleash a vituperative attack on the Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., former well-known Cleveland clergyman:

(Continued on Page 8)

Nelson

(Continued from Page 1) gomery, the incorporator and vice-president of the society that procured Nelson's indictment.

Montgomery's refusal to disqualify himself from judging the man whose indictment he had obtained was a fatal error, the labor attorney said.

Musmanno's nephew pleaded that the A. B. C. was just a "civic organization," like others, which didn't affect Montgomery's impartiality. This brought a smile from one of the judges.

Rabinowitz gave still more attention to the denial of counsel to Nelson. He pointed out that Montgomery refused to delay the trial for four court days to permit a West Virginia lawyer, whom Nelson had engaged, to enter the case.

Montgomery also refused to give a Pittsburgh lawyer named Click 30 days to prepare Nelson's defense. The judge said that six days was enough, although Click admitted he knew nothing of the issues in the case.

The irony of this was that Montgomery had asked Nelson to take Click.

Cercone's absurd defense today was that "six days is a long enough time" to study a "sedition" case, familiarize one's self with Marxist literature and assemble defense witnesses.

Rabinowitz quoted the Judge Montgomery's praise of the chief prosecution witness, Musmanno, as an "expert" on Marxist issues. This undoubtedly influenced the jury. But the statement was a fraud, because Montgomery had agreed earlier that Musmanno was not testifying as an "expert."

Cercone got all mixed up in trying to explain this contradiction. He told the judges that of course

the prosecution didn't present Musmanno as an "expert." But when one of the judges pointed out that Montgomery called Musmanno just that, Cercone answered Montgomery was just speaking "generically."

"Yes, just generically, as I speak of espionage, the prosecutor continued.

So when Cercone falsely called Nelson a "spy," he was just speaking "generically." These "generic" charges were thrown out by the jury in the trial of Joseph Weinberg, the alleged "Scientist X," whom the House Un-American Committee and Musmanno tried to tie up with Nelson in an "atomic spy" case, however.

Rabinowitz gave most attention to the farcical charges that Nelson was bringing the Government of Pennsylvania and the U. S. into "hatred and contempt."

Such charges go back to the practices of the Alien and Sedition Act of more than a century and a half ago, he continued.

These charges are utterly vague and no overt acts are cited to sustain them.

A delegation from the Civil Rights Congress and the Veterans was trying to see Gov. John S. Fine on the Nelson case as the Daily Worker went to press.

The American Civil Liberties Union and its Greater Philadelphia Branch contended yesterday that the 1951 sedition conviction of Steve Nelson, a Communist Party organizer in Pennsylvania, was unconstitutional.

In a "friend-of-the-court" brief filed with the Pennsylvania Supreme Court at Harrisburg, the ACLU argued that the state sedition law, under which Nelson was tried, violates the First and 14th Amendments by penalizing free speech.

Jenner

(Continued from Page 3)

hearings he had been asked what unions he represented. While he objected to such a question being asked, he revealed he was counsel for the Mines, Mill and Smelter Workers. Asked if he didn't represent the ACA, he said he did not.

SAME QUESTION

In open hearing Committee Counsel Robert Morris again asked if he didn't represent ACA, and got the same reply. Asked if the NLRB hadn't certified the ACA years ago, he said it had, and had kicked company unions out of Western Union.

At one point Sen. Willis Smith (D-NC) asked if it weren't true that the Communist Party had supported the Wagner Act.

"Now, Senator Smith, I'm a big boy, and I've made up my mind what I intend to support," the witness replied, "and the fact that the Communist Party supported it isn't going to change my opinion of the Wagner Act. I'm not in favor of all you stand for, but if you support a thing it would not be enough to make me against it."

Counsel Morris, abandoning the idea of connecting Witt with ACA, asked him to say as an expert what Western Union could do in the face of the union election.

"Mr. Morris, I'm embarrassed," the labor lawyer replied. "I represent unions. And here I'm asked to give advice to an employer. I don't think that the committee should ask me to give Western Union advice."

Jenner persisted in asking him to give the committee his expert opinion. Witt replied he was flattered, but didn't see how he could. When another question took him back to the early operation of the NLRB and the communications industry, Witt spoke of the tremendous opposition the early NLRB faced from open shop employers and manufacturers' associations.

Glancing at Sen. Olin Johnston (D-SC), who originally was elected with the support of labor, Witt then said that Sen. Johnston doubtless would bear him out that in those days "textile workers were being shot down in cold blood in southern mill towns for trying to organize, and that is what we were trying to prevent."

QUICKLY EXCUSED

At that point both Jenner and Smith began shouting, while Johnston remained silent. The witness said if they could avoid a shouting contest he would like to say more. But he was quickly excused.

In the same hearing Atty. John Abt and Julius J. Joseph, economist, were questioned. They too, held former posts in the government. All three denied they ever had been spies or had advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence, but stood on their Constitutional rights in refusing to answer questions about Communist Party affiliations.

Abt accused the committee of conducting "star chamber sessions," and gave the members a short history of the Fifth Amendment.

No attempt was made to link Abt or Joseph to the ACA. At the conclusion, Jenner read his prepared statement on the committee's opinion that the ACA, which was "Communist controlled," would represent "a threat to the national security" if it were re-certified.

Joseph P. Selly, president of ACA, said later that Sen. Jenner's "objections to permitting a group of American workers to vote for a union of their own free choice is symbolic of his general attitude toward traditional democratic processes."



Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Federal Court on Monday to demand a death date be set "as expeditiously as possible."

The Justice Department fears the spread of the new documentary evidence in the case, observers emphasized. These documents in the handwriting of the government's key witness, David Greenglass, prove conclusively that this witness lied flagrantly on basic issues on the case, and that he changed his testimony from his original stand to the one he took 10 months later at the trial.

DEATH HOUSE LETTERS

"Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," a collection of letters written by the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing, will be published June 10 by the Jero Publishing Co., Inc., New York.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case will handle sales of the book in the U. S.

All proceeds from the book, to sell for \$1 in a paper-bound edition, will go into a trust fund for the Rosenberg children, Michael 10, and Robert, 8.

The letters, which total 160 pages, start with Julius' arrest in July, 1950, and continue through March, 1953, when the couple awaited a Supreme Court decision on their appeal.

The letters reflect the Rosenbergs' steadfast affirmation of their innocence and their grief at being separated from each other and their children. The Rosenbergs wrote the letters to each other, to their attorney, children and family.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Clearing out balance of imported cottons to make room for — May 30, when I will display 100 pieces of costume; each piece large enough for one coat; from Scotland - India - England. These were the samples used by importers showing 1954 line to manufacturers in the U.S. making coats selling from \$295 up. I bought these sample coats cheap and I'm going to sell them CHEAP. It will pay you indeed to make your purchase now for next winter. Come early—benefit from the best selection

STORAGE: FREE IN MY SHOP, IF YOU WISH

MILL END IMPORTS
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Great SPRING LINEN Sale!

The best imported 100% linen table clothes, sets, dish towels, pillow cases and linen by the yard, at the lowest prices, now on sale at the

STANLEY THEATRE
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 St.
Bring this coupon and get a substantial reduction of 25% on all linen. Special reductions for organizations.

TO MARK WHITMAN BIRTHDAY MAY 31

CAMDEN, N.J.

The annual celebration of Walt Whitman's birthday will take place this year at 2 p.m., Sunday, May 31, it was announced this week by the Camden Whitman Celebration Committee. The public is invited to attend.

Cultural workers and admirers of Whitman who are carrying forward the democratic tradition of the poet's work will pay their respects, as they have done for many years, at the beautiful wooded tomb of America's national

ings from Whitman, as well as brief remarks and readings by contemporary writers and poets, followed by a visit to Whitman's home, 330 Mickle St.

Harleigh Cemetery is located at 1700 Haddon Ave., Camden, about 10 minutes ride by bus or car from the Camden-Philadelphia Bridge.

On Saturday afternoon, July 11, another pilgrimage to Harleigh Cemetery is planned, paying homage both to Whitman and Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, who is buried near the poet.

There will be selected readings from Whitman, as well as brief remarks and readings by contemporary writers and poets, followed by a visit to Whitman's home, 330 Mickle St.

What They're Saying About U.S. Films Abroad

By DAVID PLATT

Hollywood is "America's best roving ambassador" said Rep. Joseph F. Holt (whose Los Angeles district includes most of the film studios). "I want to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues and the American public the fine job that the film industry is doing in selling America, and the freedom that our way of life stands for, to the rest of the world." (May 12, Variety).

Tell it to Norway's film censor Bernt A. Nissen, whose office finds American films "horribly, crushingly brutal." They contain "twice as much censorable material as the films of other nations," he says.

"We realize that a large country such as the U. S. can have such things as we see in hard-boiled, gangster films. But things are different in Norway. Our communities are peaceful. Our people are not accustomed to go about with weapons. They are not accustomed to shooting. We haven't got the problem and we won't have it introduced by means of films. That's the reason we're so strict against brutality in motion pictures."

Tell it to the Board of Evangelism of the Canadian Presbyterian Church which recently rapped Hollywood's "corruption of the Bible with an overemphasis on sex and the use of the spectacular." Epics like "David and Bathsheba," "Samson and Delilah" and "Quo Vadis" were accused of tending to "twist the Biblical narratives and ancient folk lore to bring them into conformity with the excessively emotional demands of our day."

Tell it to mothers and fathers in Toronto where 18-year old Donald Edward Fisher sat through 12 showings of a Hollywood feature thriller, then went on a shooting spree, seriously wounding three persons, just missing two others.

Tell it to parents right here in the U. S. A. where last week an 18-year old in Tacoma, Washington who worshipped Nazi Field Marshal Rommel and went to see the pro-war film "The Desert Fox" over and over again, confessed to putting two bullets through the head of his mother during an argument over use of the family car.

Says an exploitation campaign sheet for the movie "Monte Cristo-Masked Avenger" sent to theatre managers:

"It should be comparatively easy to rig up a guillotine in your lobby."

"Conscience doesn't bother me because there's no such thing as conscience, it's just a feeling of fear that people have," said a Marine who was arrested for killing five people in a single weekend.

The arrested soldier was said to have talked like a "Hollywood hero."

Such is the impact of Hollywood

wood corruption wherever we send what Rep. Holt calls our "best roving ambassador."

This "ambassador" without conscience who goes wherever he is sent by the men of big property very often masks his real aims.

For example, from the office of Cecil B. DeMille this week came word that the maestro's next screen subject "The Ten Commandments" will be a "strong bid" to "quiet the unrest that besets the nations of the Middle East."

The first commandment says "Thou Shalt Not Kill." Another says "Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness Against Thy Neighbor." The ones who need to be constantly reminded of their lawlessness are the rulers of America who order their airmen to shoot anything that moves in Korea, who

organize witchhunts and blacklists to silence peace talk and good neighborliness, who have a long history of trampling on the rights of smaller nations—the Negro nation in the south for example.

Our "roving ambassadors" who are now the bearers of insults, will be welcomed with open arms and embraced here too, on the day their task will be to sell films which help to ease international tension, reaffirm the dignity of man and restore confidence in the peaceful progress of civilization.

One such film made (as they must be made) independently of the sabre-rattlers, is on the way—"Salt of the Earth," joint production of members of the Mine, Mill Smelter Union and blacklisted Hollywood artists.

LINES FOR A 6-YEAR-OLD GIRL

By WALTER LOWENFELS

(On the death of six-year-old Karen Jaffe of South Philadelphia whose life was snuffed out in an auto accident resulting from the city's negligence in providing safety for children.)

EVERYBODY but a city street loved you, everybody but a wild animal truck loved you, that struck you dead with one savage thrust of its 10-ton claw, made a headline out of you, and the 3-year-old boy and 2-year-old girl, all three killed the same day, the same way.

WHAT were you doing in the crowded city streets anyhow? Why weren't you playing in country fields? with dark pansies and the first white and purple violets of spring where six-year-old girls belong?

EVERYTHING in the fields is raging: irises, daffodils, lilacs, yellow forsythia, tiny, wild, white strawberry plants, Everything in the fields is suddenly blazing with ageless youth—only you are suddenly terribly cold.

What were you doing in the city streets in the spring, anyhow—your garden face bordered with your dark, braided hair?

THERE is no fate in this death on the streets, but an unwritten law that says only six-year-old girls of working men and women have to be run down as they cross the streets.

CAN you see the vast, sweeping acres of Ligonier—the country estate, big as a county, in the mountains of Western Pennsylvania, where the children of the Mellon dynasty ride on ponies, sport with polo, hunt, swim? And not one child of any Mellon millionaire ever was run down by a ten-ton freight truck in the fields and hills of Ligonier. What were you doing in the streets in the spring, anyhow?

SO we bury your sunlight eyes and daffodil feet in the teeming springy earth, but not our grief, Suddenly you live another life in the same city streets that struck you down. You have become a people's cause. Mothers rock the city because of you, block the streets with baby carriages, cry out in pilgrimages to City Hall: "Give us life for our children life, life, life, give us millions for life and peace and streets we can cross in peace—'not millions for death, for war, and for a 10-ton freight truck that makes a battlefield of ungarded streets, 'with daily casualty lists, like the war in Korea, 'or the three children killed in one day, in Philadelphia, today."

SO other children, even a six-year-old girl that someone loves as we loved you, will live in somebody else's spring because of you. . . .

'Sadko,' USSR Fantasy, Premieres Saturday at Stanley

On Saturday, May 30, the Stanley Theatre will present the U. S. premiere of the new Soviet Magicolor film "Sadko."

Based on Rimsky-Korsakov's opera of the same name, "Sadko" is described as a fantasy-comedy-drama with music. The setting of the film is the ancient city of Alexander Nevsky's exploits: Novgorod.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Victims of Jimcrow AND Reeve Clause . . .

A GLANCE THROUGH the minor league statistics discloses something that needs publicizing.

There are at least six Negro players starring in Triple A ball (the top minor league classification) who also starred in Triple A last year. They are players who by all reasonable baseball standards would figure to rate at least a chance to play for some of the woefully trailing big league second division clubs, at big league salary and conditions.

The Dodgers own two of them. One, Edmundo Amoros, was a solidly established outfield star with St. Paul in the Triple A American Association last year, where he hit .337 with extra base power. He came up briefly with Brooklyn at the tailend of the season, and did well in his brief appearances. In his native Cuba last winter Amoros was the runaway leader of the strong Cuban Winter League, hitting .373.

The young, fast star never got a look over by the Dodgers this spring but was assigned to Montreal as soon as he reported. This was a fairly obvious bowing by the Dodger brass to the "quota" idea, since their bringing up of Jim Gilliam had reportedly roused a few racist remarks.

Amoros, at last available reports, was hitting .353 and leading the International League in runs batted in with 20. Baseball moguls say the "reserve clause," binding a player for life to the first big league organization he signs with, is necessary to preserve team structures and league balance, keep the richer teams from buying the stars from the poorer teams at the end of each season, etc.

BUT HERE in actual life we find the reserve clause, which forbids Amoros the right to play in the majors when he is ready for the majors, which forbids him the right to negotiate his services say to Bill Veeck and the power-starving St. Louis Browns, acts to KEEP talent from the weaker clubs. Under the rules of baseball the Dodgers can option Amoros to the minor leagues next season for a third straight time, even if he hit .399 this year. This is obviously cockeyed.

The Jimcrow practices of the majority of big league clubs, which is really the number one item the Supreme Court should be looking over, keeps other clubs from buying Amoros from the Dodger chain, and thus acts with the reserve clause to deprive a player of his right to a big league chance.

In the same category of "quota" players ironically trapped in the farm systems of precisely those teams which blasted the path in breaking the color line are:

Bob Wilson, a third baseman with the Dodgers' St. Paul team a second straight year. He hit .334 there, was the league's Allstar third sacker, and is currently blistering the ball at .376. Who knows whether he has already matured into a big leaguer? He got no big league lookover this spring. Why should Brooklyn be able to hold him down on the farm this year and even next year, with his logical progression thwarted (and some big league clubs crying for third basemen who can hit)?

Cleveland, which happens to be loaded with lefthanded hitting regular outfielders in Mitchell, Doby and Simpson, gave short shrift to outfielder Dave Pope, who led the Association in hitting last year. Pope is now optioned back to Indianapolis, where he has already hit eight home runs.

On the same Indianapolis club is third baseman Al Smith, another Negro player who at last figures was tied (with Agganis of Louisville) for the league lead in runs batted in with 28. He has hit eight homers.

The White Sox have just sent down to Charleston in the same league Bob Boyd, a first baseman who hit .320 with Seattle last year, who has done well in every minor league he has gone down but is denied a trial with any of the other 15 big league clubs, some of whom may not have a Ferris Fain on first.

OVER AT KANSAS CITY we have a different situation. Here is Vic Power, a player who had a great year in '52, who is considered ripe by baseball people for a big league trial, who himself states he is ready for the big leagues. No "quota" holds him from a trial with the big league team which owns Kansas City. The Yankee quota is zero!

Power is currently hitting .357, with 24 rbis. Someone might say how about Bill Showron, a white player with the same team who also hit very well last season and is currently at .345 with 23 rbis. The answer to that is simple. Showron had a lookover by Casey Stengel this spring. Power was denied even an invitation to come to the Yankee rookie camp for a lookover, though many with far inferior records did. The Yanks have converted Showron into a first baseman and intend to bring him up. They have no intention whatsoever of bringing up Power. They keep him because he helps their Kansas City farm draw fans and wins games, and allows them to say that their system is not Jimcrow.

Here is a blatant case of depriving a player of his right to advance, the kind of a case a real commissioner would act on at once. Another Negro player trapped on the Yanks' dead end farm team in Kansas City, Reuben Gomez, had to BUY his way out of the Yankee chain before he could get a big league lookover. (He is now with the Giants.)

A couple of lawsuits might have a salutary effect in these situations. Though there is no substitution for a trade union in the long run.

OTHER MINOR LEAGUE stuff. Harry Agganis, as noted before, is tied for the AA lead in rbis. The former Boston U. T quarterback star, who decided to skip pro football for the smaller ball (smart man), seems headed for Fenway Park sooner or later. . . . He's a long ball hitting first baseman, lefty all the way. . . . Jack Horakman, Giant first baseman who failed, may finally be on the way as a southpaw pitcher. Has a record of 7-0 with Nashville in the Southern (AA). . . . Don Zimmer, the "next Peewee Reese" is hitting below .300 at St. Paul, but has seven homers, including one 450-foot wallop. Jim Bantz, returned GI, is whacking the ball in the Texas League with 10 homers and 27 rbis on a .307 average.

British Union Greet Chinese Labor Delegates

CLACTON, England, May 27 (ALN).—The 330 delegates to the British Electrical Trades Union convention gave a rousing welcome here to three fraternal delegates from Chinese unions and their two interpreters.

The visitors were introduced to the convention by president Frank Foulkes, who said, "It is the duty of the trade union movement to make certain that the Korean truce talks continue in the spirit of compromise demonstrated by the Chinese and Koreans."

President Chiang Tsan-ming of the Electrical Workers Union of China presented to the convention gifts he and his colleagues had brought as symbols of friendship and solidarity between the unions. One gift was an ivory column bearing a carved dove of peace and figures of a worker and a peasant, surmounted by an intricately carved globe. The other gifts were a lacquered teaset and a green silk banner with a Chinese inscription, calling for "closer unity of the electrical workers of China and Britain in the common struggle for the defense of lasting world peace."

In his keynote address, Foulkes said: "The labor movement should make it clear that they will not be dragged into war by America or any other country."

He said the people in any nation have the right to determine their own way of life without outside interference. "Where socialism is in existence," he said, "amid strong applause, 'the working class will defend that socialism against all aggression.'"

Foulkes said the ETU should play a leading part in the struggle for peace and socialism. "We must use every endeavor finally to eliminate capitalism and establish socialism in this land of ours," he said. Asserting that under capitalism employers always demand sacrifices from the workers in order to keep up profits, Foulkes said ugly signs of unemployment are already menacing British wage standards.

Trade with China, he said, would mean work in the engineering and textile industries. "Trade with Russia would mean timber for housing, cheaper grain for foodstuffs, and cheaper oil for transport, in exchange for the products of our engineering industry," he said.

Gov't Action Urged on Lead And Zinc Crisis

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Aid to unemployed and under-employed workers and to small producers is the answer to the crisis in the lead and zinc mining industry, Herman Clott, Washington representative of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers said in testimony to the House Ways and Means Committee.

The committee is considering bills to increase tariffs and limit imports, but Clott said these measures are ineffective and in the end would result in more hardship because they would reduce the scope of American exports.

Clott said the crisis, which has attacked the two kinds of mines in this country and threatens to spread to copper, is the result of a tremendous influx of imports. U.S. consumption of lead and zinc, he said, continues high, but metals which used to go to western Europe have been diverted to this country because of economic troubles abroad resulting from the cold war.

Most of these new imports of lead and zinc, he said, originate in foreign lands but from mines owned by U.S. corporations. "And the U.S. control," Clott continued, "is in the hands of the very biggest corporations in the industry, the same corporations which have suffered least from our lead-zinc crisis or which are actually in a position to profit from it."

"The control of the world's metal production is in the hands of a few giant American corporations, which has been extended tremendously to new foreign properties in recent years. And the vast majority of these investments in non-ferrous properties abroad has been made at the expense of the American taxpayer. Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R-Ida) reported the first week of this year that the U.S. government has handed out more than \$245 million in aid to foreign mineral production since the Korean war began. Most of this money was handed to U.S. corporations which control foreign operations."

What it all adds up to, Clott said, is that our government has been making huge handouts to U.S. corporations to finance exploitation of cheap labor in Africa and elsewhere at the expense of workers in this country.

But high tariffs wouldn't halt this. A better answer, Clott said, consists of short-term and long-term aid to small mines in this country and to workers. The union program includes: Direct federal assistance to unemployed miners above present unemployment insurance, adequate wage increases for miners still working, premium prices for small producers and increased consumption of lead and zinc at home and abroad.

What's On?

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN. Onlookers ALP's coming Decoration Day Weekend—May 29-31. Tennis, swimming, dancing, fine food, wonderful people, Ben Claiborne and his guitar. At Chalk's, Accord, N.Y. Only \$20 (including transportation) for 3 fun packed days. For reservations call WA 4-3265, 8:30-10 p.m. ALP COMMUNITY CENTER, 220 W. 50th St., presents Sat., May 26, 8:45 p.m. movie and dance, W. O. Fieldt, "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break." Dancing and social after the movie, candlelit tables, refreshments. COME TO A PRE-HOLIDAY evening with dancing and entertainment. Ladies night. Showtime 10:30. Door prizes. Creative Arts Theatre, 220 E. 14th St. and E. Division St. Open at 9 p.m.

This weekend, THE WORKER begins a series by the
**FIRST AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT
IN FREE VIET NAM**

JOSEPH STAROBIN

Daily Worker Correspondent

Inside Free Viet Nam

Starobin begins his first dispatch:

I am writing these lines in a bamboo hut, high against the thickly wooded hillside, somewhere in the uplands of northern Viet Nam. . . . During this month I have been able to see for myself how the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam works — how its people live and how they fight. . . .

Begin the series this weekend in The Worker, and daily thereafter in the Daily Worker and The Worker.

Order extra copies for your shopmates and friends.

Malayan Planters' Agent Feeds Propaganda to Pittsburgh Press

Special to the Daily Worker

PITTSBURGH, May 24. — A paid agent of the big rubber plantation owners of Malaya is being interviewed over the local radio stations and publicized in the local press for her "views" on the extermination war waged by some 27,000 British troops and an alleged "400,000 Malayan volunteers" upon the guerilla forces fighting for the country's independence.

The agent — Miss Rhona Connery — is described by the Pittsburgh Press as "a British-born globetrotter, bouncing from city to city for the Natural Rubber Bureau of Washington, D. C., a research and promotion organization formed by Malayan growers."

According to the newspaper she has just returned from a visit to Malaya where she interviewed and made tape recordings of VIPs, surrendered "bandits" and parachute "boys." Readers familiar with the exploitation of colonial

countries will recognize the familiar term "bandits" applied to native fighters against their foreign oppressors.

Miss Connery is confident that the "Communist terrorist" — another favorite designation for the independence fighters — are "on the run." High-ranking "Red terrorists," she asserts, "are being starved in to surrender daily, caught in the squeeze of I.D. cards and controls over shipments of food."

Evidently the reporter of the Press was not wholly taken in by this "special radio-TV correspondent who is using a tape recorder and charm to battle the Communists," for he referred to the war as "the nastiest little war in the world."

The paid agent of the slave-driving British plantation owners of Malaya is on her way home to attend the coronation of the symbol of the British Empire—Queen Elizabeth.

down on my hands and knees thanking the deity for a probe, please send for that wagon and those two fellows in the white coats. They'll know exactly what to do with me."

Tyranny

Harold Wells, while visiting Charleston, W. Va., took time out to express this brief opinion of Sen. McCarthy in the letter column of the CHARLESTON GAZETTE:

"I believe the American people should stop Sen. McCarthy and his mad drive for power. He attempts, and in some instances succeeds, in frightening Americans into accepting his political concepts. He wraps himself in the flag of freedom and charges or infers disloyalty on the part of those who do not agree with him."

"Jefferson said: 'I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.'"

"I believe that McCarthy and those who have joined him represent this sort of tyranny."

The May 25 issue of the CHARLESTON GAZETTE takes issue with Rebecca West, British author, who came out in defense of McCarthy, stating that to attack McCarthy would give aid to the Communists.

"Under Miss West's line of reasoning," says the Gazette, "it is perfectly all right for the professional headline hunter to distort truth, pervert figures and make unsubstantiated claims, but it is not all right for those opposed to such tactics to call attention to them lest they give aid and comfort to the Communist cause."

The Gazette editorial concludes that McCarthy is still the "disgrace from Wisconsin."

AFL Official Asks Farm Jobless Pay

FRESNO, Cal., May 12 (FP).— "Federal security must be extended to cover all workers, including farm workers," research director John F. Henning of the California Federation of Labor told the California Conference of Social Work convention here.

"There is no difference in the needs of agricultural workers and those of others who are unemployed," he said.

ILGWU

(Continued from Page 4)

union's leadership. One has to only look in on an ILGWU convention floor to see that Negroes aren't encouraged to leadership.

Only 17 Negroes were counted of the 1,000 regular delegates and some hundreds of staff people and visitors. At the 1950 convention I counted 11.

There are many thousands of Negro workers in the industry. And the report of the executive board to the convention admitted that there are 26,000 Spanish-speaking members, mainly of Puerto Rico, in the ILGWU. It need hardly be mentioned that there is no thought of having a Negro in top office. The only change in this convention was the filling of a vice-presidential vacancy, caused by death, by another of the very same old guard.

The CEB of 23 men and one woman consists of elderly people, with several "youths" among them in the fifties—everyone of them drawn from the groups that ran the union since the pre-NRA days of 1933, when the great influx began of the workers who make up a true cross-section of the industry.

McCarthyism

(Continued from Page 6)

"Of all the unmitigated gall and assurance, I never have read the equal of Scherer's assertion: 'The clergy and educators should be down on their hands and knees thanking God for organizations like the Legion, FBI and the un-American Committee,' because these organizations promote probes that are supposed to be of great benefit to the public."

"Cong. Scherer must indeed be a very young man, a naive one, or believe, as Barnum said, 'The American public likes to be humbugged.'"

"The writer of these lines has been observing the American political scene for a matter of 50 years now and has seen probes, city, state and national, come and go time and again—and that is all that happened—they came and went."

"Probes, as every intelligent person should know, are only one of the many tricks in the political bag. They are launched by the slickers, city, state and national, usually to cover up the ignorance of those who started them and to make the voter believe that they (the slickers) are on the ball."

"I sincerely hope that your readers gave Cong. Scherer the quick brush-off on this one. As for myself, if you ever catch me

